

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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THURSDAY.....AUGUST 29, 1861.

Judge, alias Colonel Bramlette.

Last week Judge Bramlette declined to hold court in Boyle county, there being no criminal cases on the docket. He has command of a Regiment of Government troops, and left the court-room to meet them. Judge Bramlette is a profound jurist, and will make a gallant soldier.

We clip the above from the Richmond (Ky.) Messenger of August 16. We presume the editor speaks by the card in designating Judge Bramlette of the Kentucky Circuit Court as a Federal Colonel. He led the troop of Federal cavalry from Camp Robinson, which made a raid into Lexington last Wednesday.

The people of Kentucky would be pleased to learn what judicial construction this "profound jurist" puts upon section 18, article 8, of the Constitution of Kentucky, which reads as follows:

"Sec. 18. No member of Congress, nor person holding or exercising any office of trust or profit under the United States, or either of them, or under any foreign power, shall be eligible as a member of the general assembly of this Commonwealth, or hold or exercise any office of trust or profit under the same."

This man now drawing a salary from both the Federal and State governments? It will not avail him for justification to say that he has not qualified under a Federal commission, nor received pay from the Federal Treasury. The prohibition of the State Constitution runs against the *exercise* of any office of trust in the Federal service—whether commissioned or not, whether paid or not. And yet it is notorious that Bramlette is at the same time holding the office of Judge in Kentucky and exercising an office of trust in the Federal service. Should the Legislature impeach him, as it should, for this infraction of the Constitution, how can he possibly escape conviction? Has he not, like his master, Abe Lincoln, "an oath registered in heaven," to support the Constitution? And does he hope to escape punishment for the violation of his oath, because the Usurper first set the example? Bramlette cannot officially serve the Federal and State governments at the same time. He must surrender his authority under one or the other. "Under which King, Bezonian? Speak or die."

Rousseau's Brigade to remain at Camp Jo. Holt.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 25.—Rousseau's brigade, which had been ordered to march to St. Louis, has received a counter order, and will remain at Camp Jo. Holt for the present.

The above was published among the regular dispatches in the Tuesday morning dailies. The Louisville Journal of Monday morning, announced that Rousseau's brigade was under orders to march, and would march, to St. Louis, that very day. We gave the announcement in our last issue, but at the same time doubted its truth. We have all along believed that Rousseau's brigade was destined for Cumberland Gap, and we still believe so. No faith or trust can be put in any intelligence through the mails, telegraph, or press in the interest of Lincoln. The mails, telegraph, and Journal, (with other allied organs,) are more under control of Lincoln's minions, than any slave in Kentucky is to his master; and they will as readily suppress the truth or propagate lies, as the hand will carry food to the mouth of a hungry man. We have no doubt—and time will show—that Rousseau never was ordered to St. Louis. His brigade, in our opinion, is intended for operations in Kentucky or Tennessee; but, although such is our belief, we do not believe that he or his men will ever make their way to the latter State.

THE GUNS AT CAMP ROBINSON.—Hon. Garret Davis returned from Washington last Friday, and we understand that he reports, as the result of a conversation with President Lincoln, that the President had sent guns to Kentucky at the request of Union men of Kentucky, for lawful purposes, and in conformity with the laws of the Union. The President said also that the guns would remain in Kentucky, unless the sovereign authority of the State, the representatives of the people, assembled as the Legislature of the Commonwealth, shall pass an order for their removal. The President will not listen to any request emanating from a less authority than that of the constitutionally authorized representatives of the wishes of the people of Kentucky.—*Low Jour.*, Aug. 28.

If the above is to be relied on, if it is not meant for snare, it affords the best evidence of returning sense on the part of the maddened Usurper and his bedlam supporters we have yet seen. We pass over the ridiculous assertion that the arms sent into Kentucky at the request of Union men, were "for lawful purposes, and in conformity with the laws of the Union." But the implied promise of Lincoln to withdraw his guns—and his camps too, as we infer—is the only course we can conceive of, to prevent an attack on them by Tennessee, which would inevitably involve the State in civil war. The Legislature should promptly demand the withdrawal of the camps; and we hope, for the peace of the State, that it will be done on the very first day of the session.

THE Memphis Appeal says that the fact that French agents are there buying tobacco is significant of the future purposes of the French Government!

The latest intelligence from California, with San Francisco dates to the 17th, report that forces are raising there in the Federal service. It is said that 1500 men from California to serve on the plains are rapidly organizing. The accounts say nine companies of infantry have already reported to Gen. Sumner, and the 500 cavalry are nearly all accepted.

The Richmond Dispatch is reported as saying that the Kanawha Valley is worth a military expedition on account of its salt alone.

Voice of the Daughters of Kentucky.

We are permitted to publish the following extracts of a letter from a Kentucky born lady, now resident in Memphis, to her sister in this State—both ladies of eminent families. The intrinsic significance of the letter is emphasized by the fact that it is but a sample of the spirit of thousands of such epistles heretofore received, and yet to be received from the female kindred of our people in Virginia, our Mother State, and from our daughters in Missouri, and in all the Southwestern States, now so ardently engaged in the noble cause of Southern Rights and popular liberty. These family letters speak from the heart to the heart, and are certainly producing one general emotion among all our people having hearts to feel and minds to consider the lamentable State of public affairs; and they will serve to swell the tide of indignation and public sentiment to a height and force that will overwhelm the heartless politicians who are degrading our once noble but now pitiable Commonwealth:

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

MY SISTER: The ladies here have occupied themselves for over two months making up uniforms for our soldiers. Even the most fashionable have been employed in this way; as many of our own troops were turned of without having time or means to fit out. Our ladies, many who had not been in the habit of making their own dresses joined us and have made gratis over 2,000 suits, besides many more suits being made by those who were not able to give their work for nothing—and many companies preferred paying for theirs, so that all were accommodated. The ladies also have established and furnished a soldiers' hospital, where they nurse and take care of any sick soldier. The average number in it last week was from 40 to 50. You know we have 10 or 15,000 troops within a short travel by rail to Memphis, many of whom are brought here sick—notching fatal, but sick enough to keep most of the ladies engaged. Indeed we have few idlers here now, so that when we do *shew out* the Lincolites, we shall be compensated in part by the development of our own resources. The efficiency of Southern women was never known until they have been aroused by impudent invaders. Though, if they have set foot on our soil, it has been by stealth; and I do trust the Lord who has so signalized our armies in battle—and preserved them in an hour of danger to civil liberty could alone inspire. Our sole offense—if offense it be—is that we have fairly asserted and exercised the right which the Constitution has guaranteed to us, in war as well as in peace, to oppose, not the Government, but the policy of the national Administration. If we may not do this, then are we indeed slaves, in bonds more hard to bear than were ever riveted upon the limbs of any man within whose veins flows Anglo Saxon blood.

Grand Barbecue in Old Mason.

The friends of the Neutrality and Peace of Kentucky will give a grand barbecue near Mayslick, Mason county, on the 9th day of September, and expect a gathering of 20,000 people. The people there are both able and willing to entertain such a crowd. The object is noble, and the greatest orators of the State will address the people.

THE CRISIS APPROACHING IN MISSOURI.—Our special St. Louis dispatch contains news of startling interest. Ben McCullough is marching on Jefferson City, the capital of Missouri, and has reached its immediate vicinity, at the head of 10,000 men. Another important battle is imminent.

Cincinnati Gazette, 27th.

It is very likely, weighing all probabilities, that the Hessians will soon be cleaned out of Missouri.

CANDID.—The New York World, (Black Republican,) says it is said that experience teaches. It certainly has taught us something. Big Bethel, Vienna, and Bull Run, have knocked out of us some of our contestants.

Under the orders of Lincoln's military despotism, all newspapers and letters going South are to be stopped. The pockets of all private travelers are searched, whether men or women. The mails, Express companies, and private travelers are all alike blockaded and embargosed.

The Memphis Appeal says it is informed that Lee has completely surrounded Rosecrans in Western Virginia, and would probably capture him.

Gen. Anderson's Staff.—The following officers have been ordered to duty as the staff of Gen. Robert Anderson. They are to report to Cincinnati on the 30th inst.: Capt. Green, Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. Hancock, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Capt. Limonds, Commissary of Subsistence; Capt. Paine, Corps of Engineers; 1st Lieutenant Machius, Topographical Engineer; Surgeon Cuyler, of Medical staff.

Peace State Convention.

The Covington Journal publishing the call for a Peace State Convention at Frankfort, says:

We trust it will be signed by all true patriots in Kentucky. In addition to this movement, let meetings for the promotion of peace be held in every county in the State, at which the people may express their views and delegate their representatives in the State Convention. The question in Kentucky is narrowed down to neutrality or war. Possibly the momentous question is yet within the control of the people. Some of the leaders of the Union party have been using neutrality as a cloak to hide their real purposes. The great mass of the people are *most* earnestly in favor of neutrality. Of this fact all doubtless will be convinced in less than four weeks.

EAST TENNESSEE ALL RIGHT.—We learn from the Nashville papers that four full regiments of infantry for the Confederate service have been raised in East Tennessee, including those five companies from Greene county, the home of the tory traitor, Andy Johnson. They have also raised six or eight fine cavalry companies in that part of the State. We add the following from the Memphis Appeal:

The Hon. Geo. W. Bridges, who has been an intense Union man, and was a candidate for the United States Congress in the late election, advised Col. Carroll of his intention to raise a regiment of volunteers from among the Unionists of his district and enter the active service of the Confederate States.

The telegraphic correspondence of several of the New York papers, in announcing the arrest of Mr. Pierce Butler, added, without the slightest authority for the statement, that Mr. W. B. Reed, Mr. G. M. Wharton, and others whom they specified, had also been taken into custody. As this absurd story is repeated in yesterday's Herald, it is proper to say that, so far as the gentlemen named are concerned, it is a pure invention.

The Richmond Dispatch is reported as saying that the Kanawha Valley is worth a military expedition on account of its salt alone.

Phila. N. A. & G., Aug. 22.

(From N. Y. Daily News, August 23.)

The Government and the Daily News.

Our telegraphic dispatches announce, that upon the arrival of the railroad train at Philadelphia from New York, yesterday morning, the United States Marshal for that district, assisted by his officers, seized three thousand copies of the New York Daily News intended for that city, and that its sale in Philadelphia and throughout the Southwest has been, by order of the Administration, suppressed.

As to the special reasons which have induced this arbitrary act of the executive Government of the United States, we have as yet no definite intelligence. Our readers will cheerfully bear us witness, that the Daily News, at least since its publication under present auspices, has contained no word in violation of the Constitution or the laws. It has committed no crime, and has not abased or sympathized with crime. It has violated no courtesy to the Government or to any of its officers by the publication of military lists. It has disarmed even malicious critics, by furnishing to the public only such information relating to the present crisis, as has appeared in journals enjoying the patronage and confidence of the Cabinet at Washington. Its columns have contained no word, for which, even those most hostile to our opinions could justly reprove or reprehend us. If it has erred, the error has been upon the part of humanity and free Government. It has met the demands of the crisis firmly and fearlessly, yet always courteously and temperately. It has spoken the truth of the President and his Cabinet, and of their friends upon all occasions only in terms rigorously and studiously respectful. While mobs have been instigated against us by a vitiated rival Press, and the mother tongue exhausted upon us in coarse abuse and in misrepresentations of our sympathies and our motives, we have replied only by silence, or in a spirit of candor and moderation which the consciousness of our solemn responsibility in an hour of danger to civil liberty could alone inspire. Our sole offense—if offense it be—is that we have fairly asserted and exercised the right which the Constitution has guaranteed to us, in war as well as in peace, to oppose, not the Government, but the policy of the national Administration. If we may not do this, then are we indeed slaves, in bonds more hard to bear than were ever riveted upon the limbs of any man within whose veins flows Anglo Saxon blood.

To many thousands of our usual daily readers the Daily News is from this day a sealed book. The heavy hand of executive power falls, not upon us, but upon millions of people born to freedom. Those will think still, though they cannot read. It is difficult to bind the mind in chains. Thought, at least, cannot be suppressed. No Astarte dimmed the sun of our freedom. The Medes could not extinguish the light of our cause, and in conjunction with Government troops, Johnson conceives and is executing the mad and impossible scheme of transporting men and arms across the State to the rescue of East Tennessee. The acts of these three men are about to snatch away from us our sweet dreams of peace, and involve our State in the desolating terrors and horrors of the bloodiest part of the whole war. But thank God, a vast number of our citizens whom they have hitherto deceived, have cut loose from their disastrous pilotage. I can constantly hear of such changes. Men who before agreed with them now condemn their conduct in the bitterest terms. As prominent samples of this vicinity, I will mention the names of Roger W. Hanson, Capt. Abram Buford, W. A. Dudley, and I understand that even Judge Buckner, Union member elect from Fayette to the Legislature, is strongly opposed to the occupation of Kentucky by Government or any other kind of troops, intended to interrupt our neutrality, and it is reported he endorses Mr. Dudley's late letter to that effect. M. C. Johnson, Esq., is said to entertain the same sentiments. Capt. Buford was in this city to-day. In conversation with a gentleman he announced himself in favor of strict neutrality, and vehemently denounced the encampment in Garrard county as a shameful violation thereof. He furthermore asserted that the crisis had arrived when Kentucky must decide her permanent destiny, North or South, free or slave. In this connection I might also mention that Captains J. H. Shophire and R. D. Malone, of the Home Guards here, resigned their commands at night, and withdrew from the organization, the former declaring that he could no longer repose any faith in their pretensions, professions, or principles. Many of the men are following this example, and are also rapidly leaving the Home Guard ranks, so that it is found convenient to organize the fragments of four large companies into two. The famous Chasseur company of this place, here-tofore regarded as an inflexible Union body, is being likewise ruptured by political diversities, twelve having already abandoned it, and more, it is said, will follow their comrades. Some of them will unite with the State Guard, and the balance will organize a separate corps and tender the command to F. K. Hunt, Esq., one of the present commissioners from Gov. Magoffin to Lincoln. The most aggravating cause for these desertions proceeds from the fact that when the Lincoln force from Camp Dick Robinson invaded our city to escort the guns and munitions away, the Chasseurs and Home Guards were ordered out to succor the Lincolites, and in case of assault, to aid in shooting down their own friends and fellow-citizens.

To-day the ground for another encampment of Lincoln troops is being surveyed six miles from this city, on the farm of a man by the name of Asher. This will add but fresh inflammation to the already exasperated feelings of the people. It may lead to direct conflict, as Rousseau's brigade, and another spurious citizens of Kentucky, to the number of 2,000, it is said, will be congregated there. They may find in it an insidious locality. Upon the report of the Commissioners to Washington will doubtless depend the peace of the State. Men here declare that if they are un-successful, the Governor should issue proclamation directing a disbandment of the hostile troops. If that fails to disperse them, he should call out the State Guard and rescue the State from the pernicious and degrading fate of Maryland and Missouri. Almost the entire farming interest agrees in this opinion. It is but one new signal light to wake and warn a slumbering people to a realization of their duty and their threatened fate. We shall endeavor manfully to bear our part of the fortunes of the stormy-prudent, we trust, but undauntedly, and until the pen is wrung from our hand, one Press, at least, in New York, shall dare to be free and to speak without a permit from the hand of arbitrary power.

Issue of Treasury Notes—War Tax.

RICHMOND, August 19.

The President to-day approved the act authorizing the issue of Treasury Notes, and providing a war tax for their redemption. The Secretary of the Treasury, under special conditions, is authorized to issue not exceeding one hundred million dollars of Treasury Notes. The act provides for a tax of fifty cents on every hundred dollars of real estate, slaves, merchandise, bank and other stock, money at interest, excepting bonds of the Confederate States. Also taxes at the same rate, cash on hand, cattle, gold watches, gold and silver plate, pianos, pleasure carriages, etc., etc. Any family whose property is less than five hundred dollars is exempt from taxation. Colleges, schools, and charitable institutions, are also exempt. The act passed unanimously.

Nashville Union and American.

Further by the Washington.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.

The following is a copy of the news by the City of Washington:

The English papers are daily engrossed with the American question.

The London Globe denies the authority of the statement that Admiral Milne has reported the blockade of the Southern ports ineffective, and says that no general report of the subject has been officially received.

The London Times in an editorial shows the enormous financial difficulties which the London Government will have to encounter.

The Great Eastern, from Quebec, arrived on Holyday's 15th.

The London Times' city article expatiates on the financial difficulties accumulating against the American Government; and says that the most earnest wish of the friends of America must be that the difficulties thus in sight may accumulate with sufficient rapidity to bring the North and South to reason.

A Battle Progressing on the Potomac.

HYATTSTOWN, Md., Aug. 27.

It is reported that Col. Geary has anticipated the attack from the rebels. An officer reports hearing heavy firing near Poole's bridge, supposed to have been between Gen. Stone's advanced guard and some of Gen. Johnston's forces. A full battery and the Tammany New York Regiment, departed for the scene of action. The mail messenger reports hearing firing in the same direction, and it is believed a fight was going on near Edwards Ferry.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

Gen. McClellan's Plan Defeated.

WASHINGTON, August 26.

Through the agency of some traitors, the plan of Gen. McClellan for making a reconnaissance in force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, which might have resulted in cutting off the rebels from this side of Fairview, was betrayed to the enemy, hence their sudden stampede.

[Special to the N. Y. Post.]

Troops in Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—A letter received here from Tennessee says 25,000 rebels are under arms in that State. In the Lagrange New York Regiment, departed for the scene of action. The mail messenger reports hearing firing in the same direction, and it is believed a fight was going on near Edwards Ferry.

Commissioners to Washington.—It is reported that a dispatch has been received in this city announcing the result of the interview between Mr. Lincoln and the Commissioners sent by Gov. Magoffin to Washington. It is stated that the President has determined to shape his policy, so far as regards Kentucky, agreeably to the wishes of the Union members of the Legislature and the Union delegation in Congress. This, doubtless, accounts for the call published in the Journal for the Union members of Congress in this State to assemble in Frankfort on Monday next.

We regard the reply of the President to the Commissioners—if it shall be as reported—as by no means satisfactory—as a trick of the Union party to gain time, so that by an act of the Legislature the Lincoln encampments in the State can be increased and legalized, and the State Guard disbanded; and when this shall be done, there will be no difficulty in marching Lincoln soldiers into the State, and re-enacting here the same scenes which have transpired in Maryland and Missouri.—*Iowa Courier.*

Deaf Col. Tyler on the Kanawha.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—Advices from the

Telegraph, in our coast are intended for service at Vera Cruz, intervention in Mexican affairs being the probable design of these Governments.

Deaf Col. Tyler on the Kanawha.

W. B. REED, Mr. G. M. WHARTON,

Dr. C. E. COOK, Mr. J. W. PRUITT,

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

To the People of Fayette County.
The following letter appeared in the Louisville Journal, of the 23d inst:

GEORGETOWN, Aug. 19, 1861.

The public mind has become filled with excitement in this vicinity. To-day, being our regular county court day, was selected by Col. Roger W. Hanson as an appropriate occasion for making a very inflammatory and treasonable speech. His object was to stir up a hellish spirit of war. He began with an attack upon the camp in Garrard county, declared that if those troops are not disbanded in thirty days, they will be put down at the point of the bayonet. He said he saw Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, a few days ago, and that Harris declared that he should consider it a violation of Kentucky neutrality, and that Kentucky would have to meet 50,000 Tennessee troops in battle array if those camps were not speedily vacated. Thirty days are given to you, Union men of Kentucky; use those thirty days to a good advantage, or a civil war will confront us all with its horrors.

Hanson also said, that if the Legislature deposed Gov. Magoffin, it would only be accomplished when 10,000 Kentuckians had fallen, attempting to resist the usurpations of the Lincolite Legislature. "I have not written this to inflame the demon of war; but, if we are to have a bloody civil war here in our midst, I wish every Kentuckian to be aware of the fact and prepare for the dread necessity. These are indisputable facts. Even now in this traitorous country the fire-eaters are rousing to bring on a conflict. This is a fearful state of affairs and demands immediate attention from the people of Kentucky and from the Legislatures soon as that body assembles."

I wish through the means of this communication, to inform the people that not one statement in the above-letter is true. I do not know who its author is, nor do I care. It is false from beginning to end, and I do not doubt that the writer knew it was false when he wrote it. I did say not upon that occasion that if those troops are not disbanded in thirty days, they will be put down at the point of the bayonet. I did say that unless the Union men of Kentucky prevailed upon the President to remove them from the State, it would, in my opinion, involve the State in civil war within thirty days.

I did not say that Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, declared to me that he would consider the continuation of this camp a violation of Kentucky's neutrality, and that Kentucky would have to meet 50,000 Tennessee troops in battle array if the camps were not speedily vacated.

On the contrary, I stated that Gov. Harris had told me that Tennessee had heretofore, and still intended to respect the neutrality of our State; that no Tennessee soldier, by permission of authority, had put foot upon our soil, and that such was the strictness with which our neutrality had been observed, that at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee troops were required, at great inconvenience, to supply themselves with water from a distant spring, while close by was a beautiful spring, which the troops were not permitted to approach, because it was upon Kentucky soil; and that while he would recognize and respect sincerely the neutrality of our State, he would not permit Lincoln troops, even if they were Kentuckians, to carry arms into East Tennessee, and thus arm a portion of the people against the State, and that any attempt to do so would necessarily lead to a collision of arms.

I did not say that if the Legislature deposed Gov. Magoffin, it would only be accomplished when ten thousand Kentuckians had fallen, attempting to resist the usurpations of the Lincolite Legislature.

I did say that the Union party was at one time the conservative party, and had now become the revolutionary party of the State, and that many of its leaders desired to overturn the State Government, by deposing the Governor and usurping his authority. I said that the division of the Legislature was such that it could not be done constitutionally, and the attempt to do it, in violation of the Constitution, would cost ten thousand lives.

It will be seen that the writer of the letter fabricated three of the most important falsehoods that could be invented for the purpose to which the Journal applied them. I do not know that the writer has any employment to invent just such facts as are most needed by the Journal, but I do say that if he had been employed for the express purpose, he could not have discharged his undertaking better than he has done in this instance.

The Journal made this letter the pretext of an attack upon me personally, and the basis of an inflammatory article, in which he attempts by false statements and existing appeals, to make the people believe that the State is about to be invaded, and they must awake, arouse, and prepare to meet the invader.

During the storm which has raged all around Kentucky for months, she alone has had security and peace. This peace is being disturbed, and is about to be destroyed by the occupation of our State with Lincoln troops, and the Louisville Journal attempts to call to quiet the people with the cry that it is due to resist invasion, when there is no power on earth, except the Federal Government, that dreams of such an attempt.

The Observer and Reporter, in a recent issue, informs its readers that the encampment is only for drill and military instruction; but since the arrival, at one shipment, of nine car loads of arms and munitions of war, the Journal, with more plausibility, announces that the encampment is to resist invasion.

We had peace throughout the entire State; no complaint was made; no one was oppressed, and no invasion was threatened. Why was it necessary under these circumstances to occupy our State with troops, and subject our people to the insults and oppressions incident to a large and undisciplined military force, where every one who is not blind by prejudice must see that it will lead to collisions with the people and finally to civil war?

Missouri furnishes a deplorable example of the effect of this unwise movement. There was no war there until Federal troops occupied the State. Their oppressions and persecutions have turned her against the Union, and put in the midst of a terrible civil war. The same consequences will inevitably follow here. Our people are proud, sensitive, and brave; they will not submit to the tyrannical domination of a Lincoln army in our midst.

The country is already ripe with the complaints of the people at the outrages of Camp Robinson. I know nothing personally of these matters, but it is said by reliable authority that persons are being arrested at this encampment for their political opinions. Some of the officers of the camp are making speeches over the country while political gatherings are held within the camp, at which the people are entertained with political speeches, and fed at the expense of the Federal Government. Those who applauded and approved what they heard from these military orators were made welcome, while those who dissented, were driven out, at the point of the bayonet. A drove of horses belonging to Mr. Bronson, of Madison county—and on their way to the Southern market, have been stopped; the drivers, free white men and Kentuckians, put in jail, and the horses carried to Camp Robinson. Our peaceful city was disturbed on Wednesday last, by the invasion of 200 Lincoln soldiers, with loaded Sharps' rifles and sabre bayonets. Our men were calm and prudent, and the indignation of our outraged people found vent only in the execrations of the women and children.

The frowns of our women and the curses of our little boys, gave evidence of the terrible storm that would burst upon our people when the men can stand these things no longer. There is said to be a point beyond which human endurance ceases to be a virtue.

The next thing to be expected in the drama of subjugation, is the taking down of secession and peace flags, and the arrest of secessionists and anti-war men, and then the war will begin, and God only knows when it will end.

In view of all these facts, I have been opposed to the occupation of the State with the troops of either the Federal or Confederate Government. I am opposed to it because I am for peace, and against war. I am for neutrality as I proclaimed it to the people of Lexington, on the 18th of April, and as reported and appeared in the Observer and Reporter of the 20th of that month. I am for strict neutrality, as proclaimed in the resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky, and as proclaimed by the Executive Committee of the Union Democratic party, of which I believe both the editor of the Journal and Democ.

The neutrality I advocate will keep soldiers out of the State and peace and prosperity in it. The neutrality the Journal maintains has brought soldiers into the State—has closed our Southern markets, and will inevitably bring civil war.

The people have been misunderstood by the Lincoln leaders of the State. Votes for neutrality have been counted votes for Lincoln. It is a sad delusion, and one that will involve our State in great trouble. The people have been deceived, and are about to be betrayed. All their professions, that the military encampment is for military instruction, or for resistance to invasion, are intended to calm and quiet our people until the military occupation is completed.

Several weeks since Col. Rousseau proposed to raise his regiment in the State. I appealed to Union friends to stop it, and they did stop it, and I thought permanently. But it was another fraud, it was only postponed until after the August election—and as soon as they again got the voice of the people recorded for neutrality, and the Legislature elected, beyond the revocation of the people, they openly and boldly do that which they so promptly stopped before the election.

The leaders of the Union party know full well that the object of the military movement in the State, is to accomplish two purposes, one of them is to transport arms to East Tennessee—to arm the citizens of that section against the State of Tennessee, and at the same time bring on a conflict between the State of Kentucky and Tennessee, hoping thereby to unite Kentucky against the South.

The other of these purposes is to keep the State with troops, so as to hold her in perfect subjection to the government, in order that the tax may be coerced and all the Southern markets closed against the exportation of our products, cutting off the South from the supplies which our State has heretofore furnished them. The people are reluctant to distrust and discard their leaders. But the veil which conceals their purposes is being removed. Suspicion has been aroused. Truth is being brought to light, and a mighty revolution is at hand, a revolution, which, by the force of public opinion, will hurl from power those who have betrayed public confidence, and drive the Lincoln soldiery from the State, and restore Kentucky to her proud position of neutrality, and bring all the blessings of peace.

How vain and hopeless must be the cause that depends for success upon making an intelligent people believe that the permitting of the occupation of the State by Lincoln troops, and the furnishing of men and money to the Federal Government, is neutrality between that Government and the Confederate Government. If furnishing men and money is neutrality, then I ask what is subjection and submission? All that New England does, or is required to do, is to furnish men and money, yet we are told that Kentucky, and doing the same thing, is neutral, while New England is certainly not neutral. How hopeless also must be the cause which depends for its success upon making an intelligent people believe that the present military movement in this State is merely for the purpose of drilling and military instruction, or to resist the invasion of the State by the South, when everybody knows that the South has no such intention, because she wants us as friends, not as enemies.

The great misfortune of the Union party has been that it put implicit confidence in the Louisville Journal. Such has been the power of that paper that it could stop at pleasure the eyes and ears of all its followers. It abuses and slanders whom it pleases for mere political effect, and often without the least cause or provocation. The offense of differing with it is sufficient provocation for the most low and vulgar abuse. Unless the tide of Abolition is checked, and Kentucky's neutrality maintained, it will soon become imprisonment, if not death, to incur the displeasure of the Journal, and I suppose I will be one of its first victims. I have heretofore been upon the most friendly terms with its editors, and have felt for them nothing but the kindest feelings, and up to this moment have never uttered of them a word of unkindness; yet because my opinions differ from the journal, it assails my motives and attacks my character. The Journal has said a great many things in my favor in days gone by; it has complimented me greatly beyond my merits, all of which, I suppose, he will now say is untrue. Well, I suppose I ought not to complain until he has said as many bad things against me as he has said good things for me—that is, until he has told as many truths against me as he has told falsehoods in my favor. When the Journal tells as many truths as it has falsehoods, it will be the oldest institution in the world, and not only I, but everybody else, will forgive it all its sins.

I never could see the manliness of attacking a gentleman with a newspaper when he had no newspaper to return the right with. A fight between gentlemen, in order to be honorable, should be fair and equal; and I therefore heartily approve of one editor abusing another, because it is a fair fight. But I do object to an editor abusing a private citizen without cause, because it is both unjust and unfair.

The Journal says of me among other things of a like character:

"Every drop of blood in his veins contains treason enough to make a regiment of traitors."

The Journal is so given to calumny and detraction, that slander accumulates upon his tongue like water in the mill-dam. When the flood-gate is let down it catches, as millers say, a head, and makes ready for the first customer. It is just so with the Journal. If by some accident his flood-gate of slander is shut for a while, the next customer gets a deluge of filth.

What a pity that some man as deserving of abuse as he himself is did not happen to come along when I did.

But if my blood is so tainted with treason by being a neutrality man, what must be the condition of the blood of a secessionist? The blood of a man is not of his own creating, but it is natural to him and its qualities are inherited. I am informed that the editor of the Journal has only two children—both boys, and both secessionists; and one of them a bold soldier in the Confederate army. I would like to know where these boys get this traitorous blood from. They come by it honestly—they got it from their father, and it was the best blood in him. But I do think the Jour-

nal ought to cleanse its own household before it begins on other people—and I do hope the Journal, when it begins to hang people for treason, it will show its heroic patriotism and justice by hanging its own sons first. The Journal of a recent issue, accuses me of having been bought by the secessionists, by a fine horse, which he says was given me. The truth is this—a friend of mine loaned me a horse to ride to Virginia, which proved to be sound and of little value.

It is consoling to a man's feelings, when unjustly accused of high crime, to know that his accuser is charged and believed to be guilty of the same offense. The editors of the Memphis Appeal, and of the New Orleans Picayune, charge the editor of the Journal with being bought up by the Abolitionists of the North—and they give the following extract from the Boston Gazette as a proof of the charge:

"George D. Prentiss, of the Louisville Journal, was born in Preston, Connecticut, in 1801, and graduated at Brown University in 1823. Our Boston merchants have given recently substantial proof of their appreciation of his manly course, and we trust others will do likewise."—*Boston Gazette.*

It is evident that whether he sold out or not, he has received substantial proof of their appreciation of his course. Now, Mr. Journal, come out, and make a clear breast of it. I deny being bought out, but I admit I did receive the service of an unsound horse for four weeks. You deny, also, having sold out—tell us what you received as a substantial proof of their appreciation of your course? How much was it, and how was it paid—and how many others did likewise?

Some allowance ought to be made for the Journal in making this charge of corruption against me, because he had been accused of it himself—and in order to make the offense as respectable as possible, and to show how unreliable such reports are—he charges it upon me—a man whose honesty no one doubts. I really feel complimented, that I should have been selected to illustrate by my virtues, the probable injustice of the charges made against him. I refer to these personal things as a matter of amusement than otherwise. I do not suppose that any one connected with the Journal wants really to fight—it I thought so, I would suggest to them to designate some place outside of Louisville, where we could meet and fight it out, or quarrel it out, or drink it out—whichver might be preferred by them. At the two latter modes of warfare, we are both experts, having considerable natural taste for that kind of contest—together with great experience.

I dismiss these mere personal matters, and resume the subject which was the object of this communication, which was simply to contradict the false statements of the Journal, made in reference to myself, and to arouse, as far as I could, my fellow-citizens to the sense of the danger which is impending. This is indeed a great crisis in the history of Kentucky, and upon her action in the next few days depends the peace and happiness of her people. The great question which Kentucky has to decide is this: will she remain neutral in this fratricidal war now raging between the South and the North, or will she join the war on the part of the North? Y. I need not call it on the part of the Government. The issue has narrowed down to a contest between the North and the South, in which the people of the North are fighting against the people of the South.

Kentucky refused, in April last, to join the South in this struggle. It was a wise decision. Now you are called upon to join the North, and to contribute men and money to wage the most unnatural and the most hopeless war that was ever waged on earth. I appeal to the people not to rally to arms as the Journal has done, but I appeal to the people to rally in council and to determine for themselves, free from prejudice, fraud, and deception, before it is too late, whether our destinies shall be one of peace and prosperity, or one of war and ruin. We should, as a State, be united, and whatever course we pursue, let us all go together. We cannot agree in favor of submission to the North—but we ought to agree in favor of neutrality. We had no hand in bringing this war on, and I say let Kentucky take it in fighting it out.

These are my honest convictions, and I have maintained them boldly and fearlessly, and I intend to continue to do so until Kentucky's neutrality is established or I am stopped by the hand of violence or oppression.

ROGER W. HANSON.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce]

Peace—Compromise—Ultimate Reunion.

It has become so common among the supporters of the present war to charge its responsibility wholly upon the South, that we deem it proper to refer to the record for testimony in this matter. It is even asserted that the Cotton States, having formed the deliberate purpose to break up the Union, would accept of no compromise whatever; and hence the only alternative was, to test the stability of the Union by force of arms. This we conceive to be the position of most anti-Republicans who sustain the war. This question of responsibility is an important one, and should be definitely settled. We propose to prove that the South, as a whole, was not only anxious for peace, but that they were strongly opposed to a dissolution of the Union.

Senator Jefferso Davis, again, Jan. 11th, said:

"Long have I offered propositions for equality in the Union. Not a single Republican has voted for them. I do not regard a Constitutional Government a failure. Regarding the settlement of difficulties, the President himself says he has no power—he sun shall shine; and my prayer shall be sent forth for the perpetuity of the Government."

And Senator Wigfall, of Texas, Dec. 12th, said:

"We will have peace, and if you don't give it to us, we will quietly have our rights under the Constitutional compact, or withdraw from the Union."

Senator Toombs (Jan. 7th) renewed the demands of the South, and contended that such demands were only for an equality in the Union. He, himself, was willing to defend the Constitution with the halter around his neck.

Senator Jefferso Davis, again, Jan. 11th, said:

"I am not a Secessionist. I desire peace, predicated on the principles of the Constitution. If you can give us that, you can help us to remain in the Union as long as the sun shall shine; and my prayer shall be sent forth for the perpetuity of the Government."

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